

IS IT "REBELLION" OR "CIVIL WAR"?

Senator Consumes Valuable Time in Deciding This Vexed Point.

WHO WILL LEAD DEMOCRATS?

Rumor Has It That Champ Clark Will Succeed John Sharp Williams.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The Committee on Revision of Laws, which has been sitting since Congress convened, including the week of the Christmas holidays, was unable to induce Congress to hold night sessions for the purpose of having read and passing upon the work of codifying the Federal statutes, which the committee has been revising. Members of Congress declared they were overworked already. Therefore, when the House adjourned to-day it was to meet on Monday, and thus give the members from a few minutes before 2 o'clock to 2:30 until noon on Monday in which to "rest up."

Congress is doing nothing this session save enact such legislation as is absolutely necessary, such as appropriation bills and other matter of a more or less routine nature.

The Senate spent much time this afternoon trying to decide whether it should be the "War between the States," or the "Civil War," or the "War of the Rebellion." It was not a new subject, but it was debated with as great interest as has been displayed every year for the past twenty or more, although there was absolutely no feeling displayed on either side.

"The War of the Rebellion" was the term employed in the bill introduced some time ago by Senator McCumber, providing that every soldier who served in the Army of the Union for as long as ninety days and was honorably discharged, should be placed on the pension list. Senator Teller argued that "Civil War" was the proper term. It was war between individuals, those who wanted to overthrow the United States government and those who wanted to maintain it. It was not a war between States, as the Confederates believed, and the consistency of those who declared that the States had not the right to secede from the Union, who insisted that they were never out of the Union, and then, after the war, enacted laws to bring them back into a Union, which, according to the contention of the Northern people, had never left.

A Rebel.
Senator Money, of Mississippi, an old Confederate, said he had not the slightest objection to being called a rebel. George Washington was called that, and what was good enough for Washington was good enough for him. In the course of his remarks, in which not the slightest feeling was evident, Mr. Money revealed that he had a wound received while in the service of the Confederacy, and that a man who had not put himself in the way of getting shot in those days was not worth being hit. As neither Senator Teller, nor Mr. Money, nor Mr. Money declared that he had been a native of Massachusetts and at home when the war broke out he would have seemed to defend the Union, and then Senator Teller, of Florida, put an end to the discussion by saying that the committee, when considering the bill had ordered that "Civil War" should be the term used throughout, a fact recalled by Senator McCumber, the chairman, the next day, when he corrected by inserting "Civil War." And snow-white peace fitted about like a butterfly over a mud-puddle.

Clark to Lead.
Representative John Sharp Williams is said not to know it, but, according to information received to-day, there is a strong chance, to say the least, that he will not be leader of the Democrats in the next Congress. Mr. Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, will accept the position, there is practically no doubt whatever about the Missouriian being the leader. There is still some doubt as to whether Mr. Clark will consent to supplant his friend as the leader of the Senate.

Mr. Clark's friends have been at work for some time, lining up votes for him in the Sixteenth Congress. It is asserted that over thirty majority is now assured him. Mr. Williams is a strong leader on the Democratic side. There are some who think he has not always been a wise leader; there are none who believe he has been an unfaithful leader. He has been a strong leader, a strong leader, a strong leader. Mr. Clark is a man of unquestioned ability. He has for years been a hard student in many fields, especially of politics, and cognate subjects. He is a man of fine presence, a fine speaker, a fine voice, which sometimes makes a foghorn back of the board. It is not certain that he would make an ideal leader, but it is believed he would make a good one.

Friend of Bryan.
Mr. Clark has for years been an unwavering friend of William J. Bryan. Mr. Williams, at the St. Louis convention, in 1904, indicated that he was far from being a Bryan man through thick and thin. In a statement published in a New York paper to-day, Mr. Williams said he would vote for Mr. Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1908, if the latter would surrender his views on the government ownership of railroads. Mr. Clark is for Bryan, government ownership and all. The difference in sentiment may mean victory and defeat for the two members. The Kentucky delegation is stirred up over the action of the Post-office Department in ordering that a rural delivery route running out of the little town of Cerulean be discontinued because of the refusal of the patrons to receive their mail from a negro carrier.

"I did not know there was a negro

Have One Doctor

No sense in running from one doctor to another. Select the best one, then stand by him. Do not delay, but consult him in time when you are sick. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. Then use it or not, just as he says.

We publish the formulas of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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HOPKINS DEFENDS SENATOR SMOOT

Says That Senate Cannot Pass Upon Senator's Qualifications or Eligibilities.

QUOTES BLOUNT'S CASE

Makes an Eloquent Plea That Smoot Be Not Disgraced and His Life Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The first speech in defense of the right of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate was delivered to-day by Senator Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mr. Hopkins took the position that Senators were not Federal officers to the extent that the Senate could pass upon their qualifications and eligibility, or could impeach them for high crimes or misdemeanors. If a Senator was to be punished, it must be by the State or Federal courts. The Federal officers, he maintained, were impeachable, and this impeachment must be by acts committed as such Federal officers.

The precedent cited was the unsuccessful effort to impeach Senator Blount, of Tennessee, charged with treasonable correspondence with a foreign nation, more than one hundred years ago. The conclusion then, Mr. Hopkins said, had never been reversed, and that was the Senate had no right to try the case, as Senator Blount was not an officer of the United States.

Says in Part.
Referring directly to Mr. Smoot, he continued:

"It is conceded by the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that Senator Smoot possesses all of the qualifications spoken of in the Constitution itself. It is also conceded, not only by the able chairman of this committee, but I think by all who are at all familiar with the case, that Senator Smoot is not a polygamist, and has never practiced polygamy; that he is a man in his personal relations, as a husband, father and citizen, above reproach; that in all of the relations of citizenship he has lived a singularly pure and upright life."

He then asked: "Why, then, should he be expelled from this body, disgraced and dishonored for life, a stigma placed upon his children, his own life wrecked and the happiness of his wife destroyed? He is a Christian gentleman and his religious belief has taken him into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called the Mormon Church."

Mr. Hopkins said he felt sure that those representing the protestants would not contend that there was an apostolic oath which had been taken by Mr. Smoot which would prevent him from discharging his duties as a Senator. Mr. Hopkins sympathized, he said, with the denunciation of polygamy made by Mr. Burrows in his recent speech. It was, he believed, a relic of a barbarous age and a destroyer of the ideal American home, and he had no sympathy with the practice.

"Never before in the history of the government," he declared, "has the previous life or career of a Senator been called in question to determine whether he should remain in the Senate or not. If members of any Christian church were to be charged with all of the crimes that have been committed in its name, where is the Christian gentleman in this body who would be safe in his seat?"

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN BROWNSVILLE RIOT

President Roosevelt Will Send Further Information to the Senate Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The President had a conference to-day with Milton D. Purdy, of the Department of Justice, who went to Texas and Oklahoma to make an independent investigation of the riot at Brownsville last summer, in which soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry are alleged to have participated. Practically all the testimony secured by Mr. Purdy and the affidavits taken by him are in the President's hands, and with a special message, are to be sent to the Senate on Monday next. Mr. Purdy's report, it is said, does not include any conclusions or deductions from the testimony secured by him.

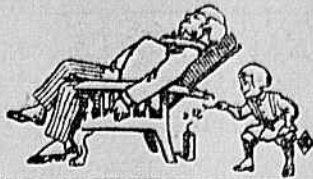
HEPBURN-DOLLIVER BILL NOT CONSIDERED

The Committee Defeated Bill by a Vote of Nine to Seven.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The House Committee on Judiciary decided to-day, by a vote of 9 to 7, not to consider the Hepburn-Dolliver bill making liquor carried in interstate commerce subject to the laws of any State it enters.

The members who voted against considering the bill were Representatives Parker, of New Jersey; Alexander, of New York; Nevin, of Ohio; Sterling, of Illinois; and the members of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire, Vermont, Brannan, of Ohio; Bentley, of Georgia; Jenkins, of Wisconsin.

Those who supported the bill were Representatives Littlefield, of Maine; Pearce, of Maryland; Turrell, of Massachusetts; DeArmand, of Missouri; Smith, of Kentucky; Clayton, of Alabama, and Henry, of Texas.



Wake-Up Prices

rule now throughout the shop. We're keeping things a-humming and a-stirring in every department.

Values like these are as rare as an honest politician.

Buy for right-away use or for by-and-by requirements.

'Twould even pay you at these prices to buy and pack away in camphor for next season.

\$25.00 Suits \$14.75
\$22.50 O'coats

Furnishing Department offers for Saturday only, \$1 Fancy Bosom Shirts, 50c.

JACOBS & LEVY.



WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH. Succeeded General Russell A. Alger in the Senate.

PANAMA ROAD SHOWS A LOSS

Ever Since Government Began Operating It Expenses Have Increased.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The annual report of the Panama Railroad, which has been sent to Congress by Secretary Taft, shows the government of the United States as a railway owner and operator on a small scale, and is suggestive as to what might be expected if the entire railroad system of the country should be taken over and managed by the government.

The Panama Railroad, while under the management of the Canal Commission, is run as an independent proposition, and is paid for all its services which it performs for the government.

On the other hand, its dividends, if it earns any, are paid into the treasury. Conditions on this road are favorable to economical operation, as it consists of a simple main line, with no branches, and with much of its traffic moving in solid trains made up from terminus to the other. If government operation would show good results anywhere, it ought to be on this road.

The report is far from encouraging to the advocates of government roads. It shows that, notwithstanding a very large increase in traffic during the year ending June 30, 1906, the net income amounted to only \$322,881, or \$435,357 less than the previous year. This net income was not paid into the treasury as a dividend, but was all required for the improvement of the property. It fell short of what the commission believed to be necessary for this purpose, and an advance of \$160,000 additional was made from the United States Treasury. Thus the net financial result of government operation of the road during the year is a charge on the taxpayers of the United States of \$450,000, and this is on a road that, under private management, paid handsome dividends.

The explanation is found in the enormous increase in operating expenses, which have increased steadily ever since the government took charge of the property. The figures in this report suggest that the management of the entire railway system of the United States by the government would inevitably result in an appalling annual deficit that would have to be made good either by taxation or by large increases in charges for the transportation of passengers and freight.

FREDERICKSBURG MAN MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH

BILLINGS, MONT., January 11.—Edwin E. Jack, an oiler at a sugar factory, was killed in a horrible manner yesterday. Jack was wearing his overall blouse unbuttoned, and the garment caught in a rapidly revolving shaft. The man was whirled around the shaft at a terrific rate, tearing his body to pieces. Jack came from Fredericksburg, Va.

Fire Destroys Barn.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINCHESTER, VA., January 11.—The fine new barn on the farm of Mrs. J. B. McCartney, near Nineveh, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents, entailing a loss of \$5,000, with only \$2,000 insurance. The fire was the work of incendiaries, and arrests are expected to follow.

Into the Next Day.

"When I leave you to-night," said Mr. Staylate, "I hope you—"

ELECT DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria Holds Important Meeting.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED

Marion Logan Victim of Bold Hold-Up at Door of Friend's House.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 11.—The Chamber of Commerce, which was organized October 1, 1906, last evening elected for the ensuing year: George S. French, T. C. Smith, F. Bendheim, A. D. Brockett, F. S. Harper, J. M. Hill, Charles King, H. Kirk, Jr., John Leadbeater, George D. Hopkins, Harry Hammond, J. T. Johnson, W. B. Smoot, and J. W. Williams. The directors elected the following officers: W. A. Smoot, Jr., president, and J. T. Preston, secretary and treasurer.

This organization now has a membership of thirty-three, and new members are being enrolled regularly. The membership is composed of some of the most prominent business men in the city.

Victim of Hold-Up.
Marion Logan, fifty-three years of age, a harness-maker by occupation, who lives at Remington, Fauquier county, Va., was the victim of a bold hold-up shortly after 11 o'clock last night, when some unknown man knocked him down with a black-jack, and then at the point of a pistol robbed him of \$30. Mr. Logan later appeared at the police station and reported the occurrence. His injuries, while painful, are not of a serious nature, and were attended to at the station-house, and Mr. Logan remained there overnight.

When the robbery occurred Mr. Logan was about to enter the house of a relative, Mr. Charles Mankin, No. 210 North Patrick Street, where he intended stopping for the night.

Elects Officers.
At the annual meeting of the German Co-operative Building Association, held last evening, the officers elected were as follows: Isaac Elchberg, president; Justus Schneider, secretary and treasurer; Thos. Hoyer and P. F. Gorman, directors for the ensuing year. Mr. Bradshaw, Henry Bander and John D. Normandy, trustees.

Carry A. Nation is scheduled to deliver an address at the Opera House here January 17. Printed on the dodgers distributed is the following: "Your loving home defender—How I smashed; why I smashed; how you may smash." It is stated on the bill that an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

The remains of Mrs. Catherine Candler, whose death occurred yesterday morning, were this morning forwarded to Richmond, Va., for interment.

An interesting address was delivered to-night by Miss Richards, of Washington, at R. E. Lee Camp Hall, under the auspices of the Cameron Club.

STORM LULLED IN BOOK MATTER

(Continued from First Page.)
system. This \$200,000, he said, had been added to the price of the books furnished the patrons, and was now being paid back by them.

Questioned by Mr. Strode as to the evil of frequent changes in books, witness declared that he heartily endorsed the sentiment expressed by Attorney-General Anderson, when on the stand, that "there are a lot of facts about this frequent changing of school books."

He thought in many cases the changes were not necessary, and simply served to work a hardship upon the patron.

With Mr. Strode.
Mr. Strode and the witness discussed the matter of the best method of getting to the single book list at some length, and finally Mr. Strode asked:

"To pass from the multiple list to the single list, would the following plan be practicable?"

"1. Adopt single list of approved books, preferring those most largely used.
"2. Allow any county wishing a change to go to single list books.
"3. Permit any county to continue use of books already in use.
"4. Allow no county to change to any other than single list books, at single list prices."

"I am not prepared to answer definitely without further thought, but on first blush it looks to me that the plan would be a good one. It is certainly worthy of the best consideration," replied the witness.

"Do you think if it should be adopted, that by the end of four years, so many counties would have gone to the single list that by the next adoption it would be a good one. It is certainly worthy of the best consideration," replied the witness.

"If the plan is workable, that would be the undoubtable result."

Mr. Kennedy's Request.
Mr. Eggleston was excused at a few minutes before noon, and Chairman Byrd read the following note from Librarian J. P. Kennedy, who was in the room:

"Dear Mr. Byrd, I am glad if you will make a statement to the effect that I was ready to proceed as a witness, but

Neglect is Dangerous.
That deep-seated cough that commenced originally with a slight chill in the throat could have easily been averted had you used

REXALL'S CHERRY JUICE COUGH SYRUP
one of the simplest and yet by far the best cough syrups we have ever sold. Does not nauseate—is pleasant to take—thoroughly effective and, when it fails to cure, YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK. Sold every day for

25c Per Bottle.
Polk Miller Drug Co., 624 E. Main Street.
Polk Miller-Childrey Co., 101 E. Broad Street.



Great Values in The Men's Section

Men's Flannelette Pajamas, best grade, all double sewed; per suit..... \$1.50
Pajamas of Fancy Woven Madras, cut full and made strong; per suit... \$1.25
25c Men's Fancy Four-in-Hand Ties, to close out, each..... 15c

\$1.00 Flannelette Night Robes, long and full cut... 89c
A good 69c value in Outing Robes, all sizes... 50c
Blue Madras Shirts, with separate cuffs and cushion neckbands..... 50c
Men's Linen Collars, all the latest shapes... 12 1/2c

that it was determined by the committee that the investigation would be deferred until February. I ask this, inasmuch as the public expected a statement from me to-day.

"Sincerely,
"JOHN P. KENNEDY."

Addressing the library from the chair, Mr. Byrd said: "Mr. Kennedy, so far as the taking testimony is concerned, the committee has decided to rise until February 1st. But if you wish to add to your statement of yesterday, the committee will gladly hear you now."

"I have nothing to add, Mr. Chairman. I simply wished the public to know that I was present and ready to answer any questions the committee might desire to ask me."

At 12 o'clock M. the committee rose and held a brief executive session in the clerk's office of the Senate.

Chairman Byrd will remain here for several days, preparing a carefully going over the transcript of the evidence in the library matter, and when the committee meets here again on February 5th, Mr. Kennedy will very likely be the first witness. Senator Strode has gone home, but Mr. Cox will meet in executive session with Mr. Byrd from day to day.

PENSION BILL PASSES SENATE

Provides for the Mexican as Well as Civil War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—After two hours' debate the Senate to-day passed Senator McCumber's service pension bill without division, after amending it at Senator Carmack's instance, so as to make it apply to survivors of the Mexican War as well as those of the Civil War, and so as to prohibit pension attorneys from receiving fees for securing pensions under the bill. The words in the bill, "War of the Rebellion," were changed to "Civil War" after some discussion as to what the war of 1846 to 1848 really was. Messrs. Money, Bacon and Patterson contended that it was a War between the States, while Mr. Teller said it was either a civil war or a rebellion, and he saw no objection in the word "rebel."

An estimated pension of \$12 a month to survivors of the Civil and Mexican wars who have reached the age of sixty-two; \$15 to those who are seventy, and \$20 to those who are seventy-five or over.

Senator McCumber estimates that if the bill becomes a law it will increase the pension expenditure of the country to the extent of about \$8,000,000 annually, while the commission on pensions estimates that the increase will be between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000